**Final Exam Review Sheet Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**The assignment will count as a Unit Packet grade and will be checked on Friday 1/17,**

**and collected the day of the final exam!**

**Unit Four: Male and Female Reproduction**

**A. Cowpers Gland B. Prostate C. Epididymis D. Vas Deferens**

**E. Testicle F. Scrotum G. Sperm H. Seminiferous Tubules**

1.\_\_\_c\_\_ Storehouse for sperm to mature after production

2.\_\_f\_\_\_ Maintain temperature control of testicles

3.\_\_g\_\_\_ Male sex cell

4.\_\_\_h\_\_ Coiled tubes inside the testicles where sperm are produced

5.\_\_d\_\_\_ Tubes that connect epididymis to urethra, provide passageway for semen

6.\_\_e\_\_\_ Responsible for making sperm and testosterone, made up of many semineferous tubules

7.\_\_a\_\_\_ Releases a pre-ejaculate with erection of the penis, contributes to seminal fluid

8.\_\_\_b\_\_ Common site of cancer in men, may cause pain with urination due to proximity to bladder

**A Ovary B. Endometrium C. Hymen D. Fallopian tubes E. Fembria**

**F. Vagina G. Cervix H. Labia I. Clitoris**

9.\_\_b\_\_\_ Inner lining of uterus, shed with menstruation 10.\_\_\_h\_\_ Outer lips covering vaginal and urethral openings

11.\_\_\_a\_\_ Responsible for releasing a follicle and allowing it to mature into an egg each month

12\_\_\_\_e\_\_ Fingerlike projections that extend from fallopian tube over ovary

13.\_\_\_g\_\_\_ Narrow t-shaped opening to uterus 14.\_\_\_c\_\_\_ Thin membrane of tissue covering vaginal opening

15.\_\_f\_\_\_\_ Female organ of intercourse 16.\_\_\_i\_\_\_ Small external organ, no reproductive function

17.\_\_\_d\_\_\_ Typical site of fertilization of egg

18-19. Discuss when a woman would need to get a pap smear AND what the test is generally looking for:

**Age 21 or within 3 years of being sexually active**

**Test is looking for abnormal changes to the cervix**

20-21. Identify what the main function of the scrotum is and identify 2 things that could disrupt its ability to do its job:

**Maintain temp control of testicles/sperm: disrupted by hot tubs, heated seats, laptops, and tight pants**

22-23. Why is the withdrawal method NOT an effective method of birth control? **(Be Specific)**

**The cowper’s gland releases a pre-ejaculate with erection that CAN contain sperm**

24-25. Discuss the two glands in a male that contribute to the semen, including what each adds to the sperm and how it aids in their journey.

**Prostate gland: adds prostaglandins which make the uterus contract**

**Seminal Vesicle: adds sugar, protein and an alkaline (base-like) substance to counteract the acidic vagina**

26-27. Why shouldn’t douching products be used in the vagina?

**Irritate the vaginal canal and can kill off healthy/helpful bacteria that normally cleanse the vagina, allowing for fungal growth or other infections**

**A. Infertility B. Inguinal Hernia C. Testicular Torsion**

**D. Epididymitis E. Testicular Cancer F. Circumcision**

28.\_\_\_a\_\_ Having to few or poor swimming sperm leading to an inability to achieve pregnancy

29.\_\_d\_\_\_ Inflammation of the site where sperm mature. 30.\_\_\_\_f\_ Surgical removal of the foreskin.

31.\_\_c\_\_\_ Twisting of the testicle on the spermatic cord potentially cutting off blood supply.

32.\_\_b\_\_\_ Bulging of intestines through weak area in the abdominal wall.

33.\_\_e\_\_\_ Abnormal division of cells in the testicle, common in men ages 15-34

**A. Toxic Shock Syndrome B. Ectopic Pregnancy C. Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome**

**D. Urinary Tract Infection E. Cervical Cancer F. Endometriosis**

34.\_\_d\_\_\_ Bacterial infection of the urethra, bladder, ureters, or kidneys

35.\_\_b\_\_\_ Pregnancy that occurs outside the uterus, typically in the fallopian tube

36.\_\_a\_\_\_ Growth of staph bacteria in vaginal canal resulting in rash, dizziness and potentially

life threatening condition; usually due to tampon use

37.\_f\_\_\_ Growth of endometrial tissue outside the lining of the uterus, very painful

38.\_\_e\_\_ Detected with pap smear, usually onsets due to STI’s or early sexual intercourse.

39.\_\_c\_\_ Increased amounts of male hormones/androgens, resulting in cysts growing on ovaries

40-44. List the pathway of a sperm from production to release---fertilization of an egg---implantation in uterus. Include ALL relevant terms.

**Seminiferous tubules (inside the testicles)---epididymis---vas deferens---seminal vesicle---prostate---cowpers gland---urethra---penis---vagina---cervix---uterus---fallopian tube (egg released from ovary, picked up by fembria) egg and sperm join together and implant in the endometrial wall**

**A. Follicular Stimulating Hormone B. Follicle C. Menstruation**

**D. Ovulation E. Luteinizing Hormone**

45\_\_\_\_\_\_d\_\_\_\_\_\_ The release of an egg from the ovary

46.\_\_\_\_\_\_b\_\_\_\_\_\_ The capsule that surrounds an egg while it is maturing in the ovary.

47.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_c\_\_\_\_\_ The shedding of blood and nutrients from the lining of the uterus.

48.\_\_\_\_\_a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Causes several eggs in the ovaries to begin to mature.

49.\_\_\_\_\_e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Causes the egg to burst out of the follicle and travel into the fallopian tube.

**Please respond to each statement and indicate whether it is true or false, provide a justification!**

50. It is appropriate to leave a tampon in overnight.

**NO, 6-8 hours max due to risk of toxic shock syndrome**

51. There are days during the month when it is SAFE to have unprotected sex.

**NO, egg is usually released on day 14 but due to the irregularly of the menstrual cycle in teens and since the sperm can live for 7 days, all days can cause pregnancy**

52. When a woman goes on a hormonal method of birth control, such as the pill, ring, or patch, she will STOP having her period, thus she cannot become pregnant.

**She will stop ovulating, thus she cannot become pregnant**

**Unit 5: Sexually Transmitted Infections, HIV and AIDS**

**A. Herpes B. Syphilis C. Chlamydia D. Gonorrhea**

**E. Genital Warts F. HPV G. Pubic Lice H. Yeast Infection**

53.\_\_\_\_\_c\_\_\_\_\_ A bacterial infection that often shows no symptoms in men or women

54.\_\_\_\_\_g\_\_\_\_\_ A parasitic infection that can be transmitted by towels or clothes.

55.\_\_\_\_\_f\_\_\_\_\_ A viral infection that generally has NO symptoms.

56.\_\_\_\_\_e\_\_\_\_ Can be caused by specific strains of HPV

57.\_\_\_\_h\_\_\_\_\_ A fungal infection that typically causes a cheesy discharge from vagina.

58.\_\_\_\_b\_\_\_\_\_ A 3 phase bacterial infection

59.\_\_\_\_\_d\_\_\_\_ Sometimes called the “clap;” bacterial infection that may cause burning

with urination and/or a discharge from the penis or vagina.

60. \_\_\_\_a\_\_\_\_\_ A viral infection that cannot be cured.

**A. HIV B. AIDS C. Opportunistic D. T Helper/CD4 Cells E. Post Exposure Prophylaxis**

61.\_\_\_\_a\_\_\_\_\_ An immune compromising disease

62.\_\_\_\_\_b\_\_\_\_ Results when CD4 count is below 200

63.\_\_\_\_c\_\_\_\_\_ An infection that takes advantage of a weakened immune system

64.\_\_\_\_e\_\_\_\_\_ A series of medications that can prevent onset of HIV if taken within 72 hours of exposure

65.\_\_\_\_\_d\_\_\_\_ White blood cells responsible for mounting an immune response.

66. What are four ways in which ALL STI’s can be prevented:

a. **condoms/glyde dams** b. abstinence

c. testing/talk to partner d. monogamy (one partner)

67. What four fluids in the human body CAN contain HIV?

a. **blood** b. **vaginal fluid**

c. **semen** d. **breast milk**

68. What are 2 issues/concerns associated with the drugs used to treat HIV/AIDS?

**Costly, must stick to a schedule/routine, can have many side effects**

69. Identify 3 categories of people who would need to go on HIV medications?

**Pregnant woman, t helper count less than 350, having an opportunistic infection**

70. A T Helper Cell count of \_\_\_\_200\_\_\_\_\_\_ would change a person’s diagnosis to AIDS.

71. Indicate 4 fluids in the body that CANNOT transmit HIV.

a. **urine** b. **tears** c. **feces** d. **saliva, vomit, sweat**

72. What are two places in the Greater Portland area where you could get STD tested? AND who should get STD tested?

**Frannie Peabody Center, Planned Parenthood, India Street STD clinic**

**Sexually active people should get tested**

73. What are 3 common causes of yeast infections?

**Antibiotics, douching, scented tampons, flavored condoms**

**Unit 6: Birth Control**

**A. Orthoevra B. Depoprovera C. The Pill D. Nuva Ring**

**E. Mirena F. Emergency Contraception G. Implanon**

74.\_\_b\_\_\_ Hormonal method of birth control, lasts for 3 months

75.\_\_g\_\_\_ Inserted into arm by physician, lasts for 3 years

76.\_\_f\_\_\_ Must be taken within 120 hours of unprotected act of sex

77\_\_\_c\_\_ Hormonal method taken on a daily basis, can cause cramping/weight gain

78\_\_\_e\_\_ Small Y-shaped hormonal method, provides protection up to 5 years

79\_\_\_a\_\_ Hormonal method, used 1 week at a time

80.\_d\_\_\_\_Manually inserted into vaginal canal for 3 weeks at a time

81. What two effects do ALL hormonal methods of birth control have on a woman’s reproductive system to prevent pregnancy?

a.**stops ovulation**

b.**thickens cervical mucus**

82. Method that can be re-used if properly cleaned and stored: **diaphragm**

83. Inserted into female, provides STD and pregnancy protection: **female condom**

84. Must be wet prior to insertion:**sponge**

85. Foams, gels, or suppositories inserted into female, must wait 10 minutes to dissolve: **spermicide**

86. Used for protection against STD’s with oral sex with a woman:**glyde or dental dam**

87. How long must the diaphragm and sponge be left in the vagina for after sex AND why?

**6 hours, so all the sperm will be killed in the vaginal canal**

88. Identify five facts about correct use of the male condom:

a.**roll to the base**

b.**leave a space at the tip for the ejaculate**

c**use a water based lubricant**

d.**hold onto the base when withdrawing**

e.**remove away from partner so the ejaculate doesn’t spill**

**- only use one, only use once, don’t use with the female condom, check the expiration date**

**89. Circle all of the contraceptive methods that would protect against STI's.**

xMale condom Diaphragm Birth Control Pill Sponge Nuva Ring IUD/Mirena

Calendar Method Spermicide Orthoevra Withdrawal xFemale Condom Implanon

90. What are 4 reasons that a woman would take the morning after pill?

a.**sexual assault**

b.**condom broke or fell off inside female**

c.**he didn’t pull out in time**

d.**you didn’t use any protection**

**didn’t take pill/nuva ring out more than 3 hours, patch off more than one day**

91. What is the MAIN purpose of the placebo or “sugar” pills in a 28 day birth control pack?

**Reminder to stay in the habit of taking a pill everyday**

92. What **hormonal methods of** birth control could a woman consider if she didn't think she could remember to take a pill everyday? (list 4)

a. **nuvaring** b. **the patch** c. **mirena** d **implanon (the rod)**

93. What are the laws associated with obtaining the morning after pill or Plan B?

**Plan B one step: anyone can get it without a prescription regardless of age**

**Ella and Next Choice: must be 17 or older to get it without a prescription**

94.-97 Discuss how long each method below provides pregnancy protection for: (or how often you have to change it):

Orthoevra:**one week** NuvaRing:**three weeks**

The Pill: **every day** Implanon: **three years**

Depoprovera: **3 months** Mirena:**5 years**

98. What should a woman do if her nuva ring “falls out?”

**if it has been less than 3 hours, rinse with warm water and re-insert, more than 3 hours, re-insert and use a back up method for 7 days**

99. Why isn’t a patch worn during the 4th week of the month?

**She has her period**

100. What are two methods of birth control teens should NEVER use, and why: (don’t write vasectomy or tubal ligation)

**…up to you, but my thoughts would be:**

1. **Withdrawal: 30-40 pregnancies per year**
2. **No method: 85-90 pregnancies per year**